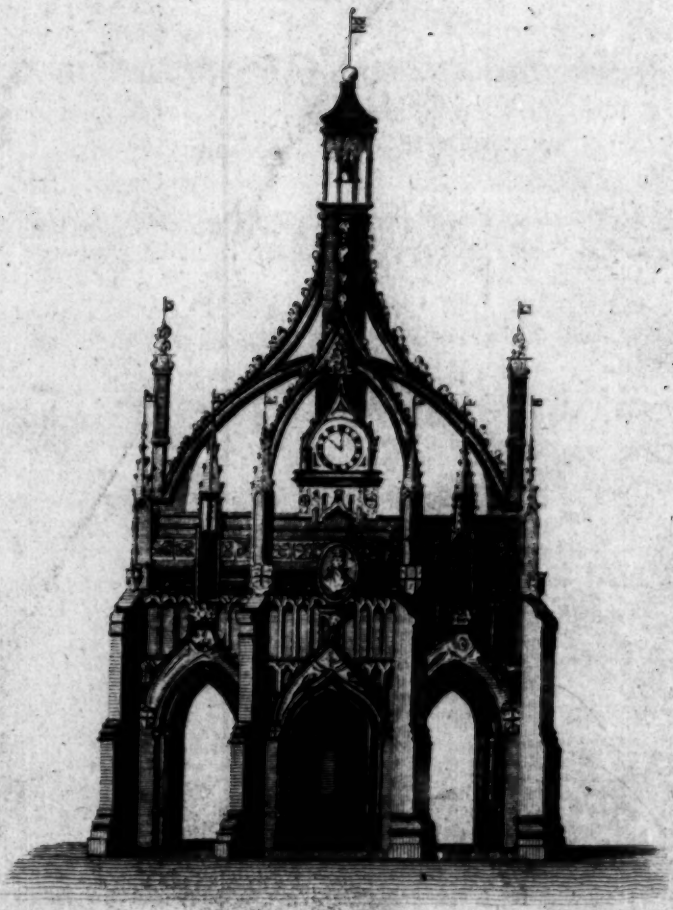

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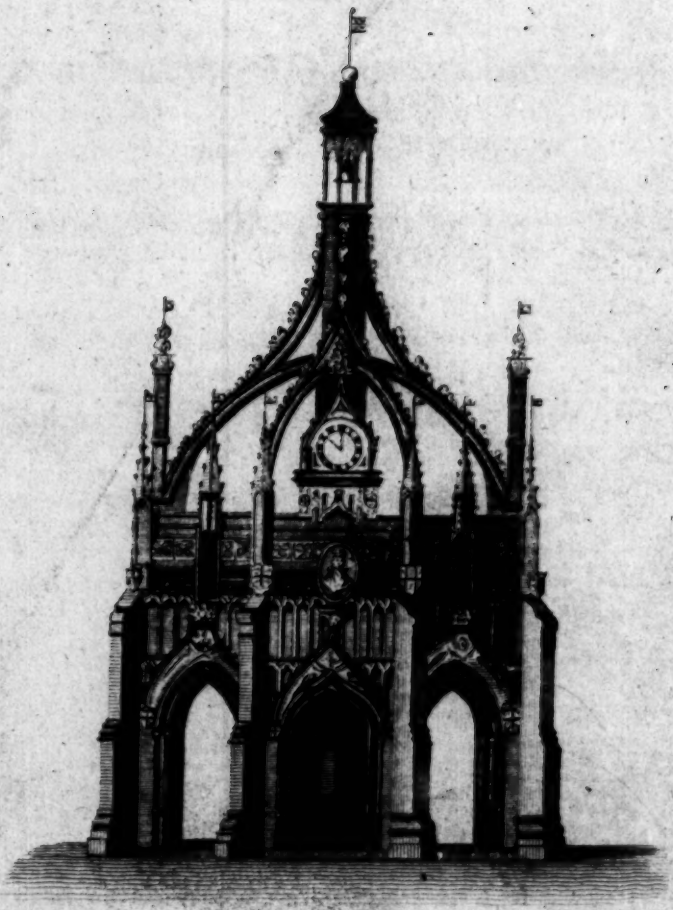

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THE

CHICHESTER GUIDE:

CONTAINING

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

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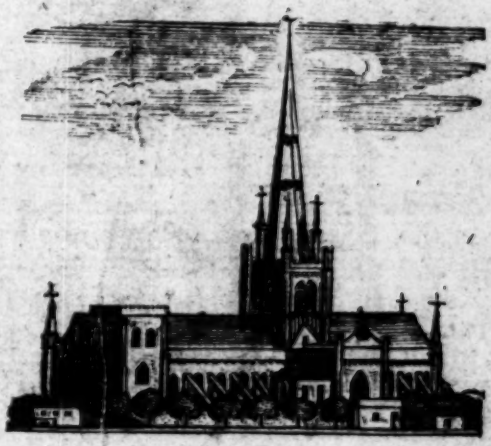

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CHICHESTER GUIDE.

THE City of Chicheſter is ſituated on a healthy and pleaſant plain, almoſt at the weſtern extremity of the county of Suſſex, being only ſeven miles from the borders of Hampſhire.

At this great diſtance of time it is very difficult to trace, with any degree of certainty, when, or by whom, Chicheſter was firſt founded, or whether it proceeded from a regular foundation, or dated its commencement from a few ſcattered hamlets. Before the coming of the Romans, it is certain that records were unknown in Britain. The learning of the Druids was merely oral and traditional, and the ſongs of the bards handed down only by memory from father to ſon.

If we might venture to give our conjecture on the origin of Chicheſter, we think it not unlikely that the foundation of it was laid, and the walls of it built, by ſome of theſe Belgian colonies, to defend themſelves from the incurſions of the former poſſeſſors, who, no doubt, endeavoured to regain their ancient poſſeſſions: for when Cæſar invaded this iſland, he found that the inhabitants were by no means unacquainted with war; ſo far otherwiſe, indeed, that the

account he gives of them is, that the maritime tribes or nations were almoſt always in hoſtility with one another *.

Now it appears from one of the oldeſt inſcriptions in England, which was dug up (from under the place where now the Council Houſe in Chicheſter is erected) A. D. 1731, that a temple was built on or near that ſcite in the reign of Claudius, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva; and it is well known to every one verſed in the Roman hiſtory, their manners, and cuſtoms, that they never erected temples, as the ancient Druids before them did, in ſolitary places, but in populous cities; from whence it is pretty evident, that the Romans did not lay the foundation of this city; but that it was a place of conſiderable reſort before they ever ſet foot in this part of the iſland. The ſtone, with the inſcription in the old Roman characters, is at Goodwood, in the poſſeſſion of his Grace the Duke of Richmond.—" *Neptuno* " *et Minervæ templum, pro ſalute Domus divinæ, ex auctori-* " *tate Tiberii Claudii, Cogidubni regis legati Auguſti in* " *Britannia. Collegium frabrorum, et qui in eo a Sacris,* " *vel honorati ſunt, de ſuo dedicaverunt; donante aream* " *Pudente Pudentini filio.*"

IN ENGLISH.

" For the preſervation of the imperial family, this temple " was dedicated to Neptune and Minerva, by the college of " artificers belonging to king Cogidubnus, the lieutenant of " Auguſtus in Britain, and by thoſe who officiated as prieſts, " or were honoured in it, at their own expence; the ground " being given by Pudens, the ſon of Pudentinus."

Camden ſays, that the Cogidubnus mentioned in the inſcription, was king of the Regni; that is, all Suſſex, part

* Near BREDING, a ſmall village in the neighbourhood of Steyning, a great number of human bones have been dug up. The people have a tradition that a great battle was once fought here, without pretending to know by whom, or when. The Romans, we know, very rarely buried their dead; and as theſe bones were undoubtedly depoſited there before the coming of the Saxons, it is moſt probable that a battle was fought there between thoſe Belgians who firſt ſettled here, and other invaders; the former to maintain their poſſeſſions, and the latter to expel them. But conſidering the many changes that have happened, it is hardly poſſible that unwritten tradition ſhould have been capable of tranſmitting the knowledge of ſuch an event to us at this diſtant age, with any degree of hiſtorical certainty.

of

of Surry, and Hampſhire; that he reſided in this city now called Chicheſter, and was called a friend and ally of the Roman people: from whence, however, we may collect, that he held his crown in ſubordination to the court of Rome, and owed obedience to the Emperor. As the inhabitants of this part (the laſt emigrants of the Belgæ) were a trading people, and could not ſupport any traffic by ſea without the protection of, and much leſs in oppoſition to, the Romans, we may well ſuppoſe that this city continued in the hands of that people till their final departure from Britain, A. D. 446.

In the year of our Lord 477, Ella, a Saxon adventurer, and his three ſons, landed at Weſt Wittering, a ſmall village about ſeven miles S. W. of Chicheſter; and, defeating the Britons who endeavoured to oppoſe him, took poſſeſſion of all the maritime parts of the country; while the natives fled for ſhelter to the foreſt of Anderida, now called the Weald of Suſſex.

Ella thus laid the foundation of the kingdom of the South Saxons. His empire, however, was not eſtabliſhed without much bloodſhed, although he was powerfully aſſiſted by his countrymen who were ſettled in Kent: for the Britons did not part with their poſſeſſions till after an obſtinate oppoſition; in the courſe of which ſeveral battles were fought with various ſucceſs; particularly that of Maercredes-burn, where they were commanded by Ambroſius, who, though he could not obtain the victory, ſeems at leaſt to have left it in diſpute.

In the year 480, Ella being reinforced by an influx of his countrymen, undertook the ſiege of Regniſter, (now called Chicheſter) which proved a very tedious and hazardous enterprize; for the Britons exerted all their ſtrength in the preſervation of this important place, which was at once their magazine, their principal emporium, and their centre of wealth in this part of the iſland. They haraſſed the beſiegers to ſuch a degree, by throwing miſſiles at a diſtance, attacking them by ſurpriſe, and retreating ſuddenly within their walls, that the Saxon general found it impracticable to reduce the city until he had divided his army into two bodies; one of which covered the beſiegers, while the other carried on the attack with redoubled fury. So gallant a defence did the beſieged ſtill make, that the Saxon, exaſperated

againſt them, at laſt took the place by aſſault, and ordered all the inhabitants, without diſtinction of ſex or age, to be put to the ſword, and almoſt demoliſhed the city.

Ella reigned twenty-three years, and took upon him the title of king of the South Saxons.

He was ſucceeded by his ſon Ciſſa; a prince of a pacific diſpoſition, who cultivated the arts of peace more than thoſe of war. He repaired the walls and houſes of the city; and changed the name thereof from the Roman name Regniſter to Ciſſaeſter, from his own name.

Ciſſa, after a long reign of ſeventy-four years, died A. D. 577; at what age is uncertain: but ſuppoſing him to have been only ſeven years of age when his father Ella brought him along with him into Britain, he muſt have been one hundred and ſeven years old when he died. It is moſt probable that he was ſtill older; for it is not likely, that Ella would have brought a child of that age with him on a warlike expedition.

Ciſſa having no iſſue, Ceaulin, king of Weſſex, or the Weſt Saxons, endeavoured to ſeize the kingdom of the South Saxons; but was vanquiſhed: notwithſtanding which, it appears that his nephew Ceolrick made himſelf maſter of the crown; but in what particular year is uncertain. Not that the South Saxons ſubmitted quietly to the conqueror; on the contrary, they made ſeveral attempts to regain their independence, ſometimes with, but oftener without ſucceſs.

In the year 648 we find Adelwalch, a deſcendant of Ella, upon the throne of Suſſex. This prince was attacked, vanquiſhed, and taken priſoner, by Wolphur, king of Mercia; but upon his embracing the chriſtian religion, Wolphur ſet him at liberty, and gave him the Iſle of Wight, which he had lately taken from Cenowalch, king of Weſſex.

After the death of Wolphur, Adelwalch recovered his kingdom, and built a monaſtery at Boſham*; where, Bede ſays, five or ſix monks reſided.

The Iſle of Wight, however, did not long continue in the poſſeſſion of the South Saxon kings; for in the year 686

* A few miles weſt of Chicheſter.

it was attacked by Ceadwalla, king of Weſſex. Arwalt, brother to Authun, king of the South Saxons, was at that time governor of the iſland, which he endeavoured to maintain, and, indeed, made a very gallant defence; but being overpowered by numbers, was at laſt obliged to retire, and leave the miſerable inhabitants to the mercy of the conqueror, who behaved on this occaſion with the moſt ſavage barbarity. Ceadwalla being apprehenſive that the inhabitants would take the firſt opportunity to throw off his yoke, and again own allegiance to the South Saxon king, threatened to exterminate them all under pretence of their being idolaters; and ſoon after he actually executed his cruel maſſacre upon all the inhabitants, except two hundred families, whom, with their lands, &c. he preſented to Wilfred, biſhop of Selſea, who accepted the donation with a view, ſay the monkiſh hiſtorians, to convert their poor ſouls to chriſtianity; but we may add, with the more intereſted proſpect of converting their poſſeſſions and properties to his own ſecular advantage.

Before this period the South Saxons were pagans; but after the converſion of their king Adelwalch, the chriſtian religion ſoon gained ground among them; ſupported by it's own excellence, and the influence of the king. Perhaps, too, the arrival of Wilfred in this kingdom, might contribute a little to the ſame end; but not ſo much, nor yet by the means, that the very improbable, and indeed incredible, legends of the monks pretend.

At this great diſtance of time it is very difficult to draw even the outlines of this turbulent man's character with any degree of certainty. By the monkiſh hiſtorians he is repreſented as a great worker of miracles, and a ſaint; and ſucceeding hiſtorians (many of them at leaſt) have too implicitly adopted their teſtimony. But even the monks themſelves have left us ſo many anecdotes of him, as, in the judgment of every reaſonable man, muſt cancel every claim to ſaintſhip. As to his miracles, no man can ſay what unworthy inſtruments the Almighty may employ to accompliſh the wiſe and gracious ends of his providence; but if we conſider, that through the whole bible we read no account of any very bad perſon (except Judas Iſcariot) who was ever enabled to work miracles, we may well reject the account of Wilfred's miracles as mere counterfeit, and monkiſh impoſition.

Adelwalch was ſlain in a battle with Ceadwalla, a prince of Weſſex, about the year 686. However the Weſt Saxon was diſappointed in his hope of aſcending the throne of Suſſex, by the valour and prudence of Authun and Berthun, two of his generals, who had juſt returned from an expedition into Kent; and being deſcended from Ella, were choſen by the South Saxons as joint kings, in order to defend themſelves from the incroachments and ambitious deſigns of the king of Weſſex. Centwin, king of Weſſex, dying in the mean time, Ceadwalla returned to that kingdom, where he mounted the throne. No ſooner was he eſtabliſhed there, than he marched a powerful army againſt Authun and Berthun; and coming to an engagement, Berthun loſt his life in the battle, A. D. 722. Nevertheleſs Authun ſtill poſſeſſed the crown of Suſſex; but whether dependent or independent on the king of Weſſex, does not clearly appear, and died in an advanced age, A. D. 729. After him we find one Albert upon the throne: how long he reigned is uncertain, but he was at laſt ſlain by Ina, king of Weſſex, who is ſaid by ſeveral hiſtorians to have united the two kingdoms. But though it is undeniable, that the Weſt Saxons were by far the moſt powerful nation, yet it is very certain that one Oſmond reigned in Suſſex ſo late as the year 784; and it is moſt probable that the kingdom of the South Saxons maintained its independence till the reign of Egbert, king of Weſſex, which commenced A. D. 800.

This politic prince, who had fled from the jealouſy of Brithric his predeceſſor, to the court of Charlemagne, king of France, where he reſided twelve years, had, no doubt, during his abſence projected the plan which he afterwards accompliſhed, of uniting the different kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons into one monarchy; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that he begun by annexing the crown of Suſſex to his own. A few years after, he was crowned, at Winchеſter, king of England.

As Chicheſter had been the reſidence of the South Saxon kings for more than 300 years, we may juſtly ſuppoſe that at this period it was a populous and flouriſhing city; in which condition, however, there is reaſon to believe it did not continue long; for when William the Norman forced his way to the throne of England, there were not above 100 dwelling-houſes within the walls, according to the account in Doomſday-book, which is very far from being ſatisfactory, becauſe

becauſe many of the accounts of the commiſſioners from whoſe reports the king's books were filled up, were partial; influenced ſometimes by favour, and ſometimes by the oppoſite motive.

This decreaſe was not occaſioned alone by the removal of the court from hence, but perhaps is to be aſcribed principally to the depredations of the Danes; who, from the year 787 to the reign, and even during the reign of the Norman, made many and dreadful incurſions upon England, and eſpecially on the maritime counties.

As there is very little mention made in hiſtory of this part of the county, from the union of the Heptarchy to the Norman conqueſt, we ſhall paſs over that period, only obſerving, that from Wilfred, the firſt biſhop of Selſea, to the conqueſt, there were twenty-two biſhops; Stigandus, the twenty-ſecond, being the laſt of Selſea, and the firſt of Chicheſter; for in or about the year 1072*, the king ordered all cathedral churches to be removed from villages to cities; a decree which in the event proved exceedingly ſalutary to Chicheſter, as the biſhop's court being kept here occaſioned a great reſort hither, and as ſeveral of the biſhops were eminent benefactors both to the church and to the city. By public grant, William gave Chicheſter, and Arundel, and much land adjoining both places, to Hugh de Montgomery, earl of Chicheſter and Arundel.

Camden ſays, the city of Chicheſter paid 15*l.* per annum to the king, and 10*l.* to the earl. The pound in thoſe days, if we are not greatly miſtaken, was 22 ounces; ſo that the land-tax (or Danegelt as it was called) of Chicheſter, allowing 5*s.* to the ounce, amounted to 90*l.* to the king, and 60*l.* to the earl; making together 150*l.* a ſum, which conſidering the different value of money at that period, and the preſent time, was equivalent at a moderate computation to 1500*l.* of modern eſtimation. We are therefore inclined to think, that the account in Doomſday-book is conſiderably leſs than the truth; both becauſe the earl is known to have been a great favourite with William, and, likewiſe, becauſe the Danegelt was more than Chicheſter could poſſibly have raiſed if it had conſiſted of no more than 100 houſes. It is

* Le Neve's Faſti, p. 55.

well known, indeed, that the feudal ſyſtem, which the Saxons introduced into England, in the deſpotic and nefarious reign of the Norman, degenerated into the moſt abject and deplorable ſtate of ſlavery; ſo that the king, in reality, was ſole diſpoſer of all the property in the kingdom. But ſtill we think it incredible, that a place ſo thinly inhabited could have furniſhed ſo large a ſum by any means whatever, eſpecially if we conſider, that at that time trade in this part of the kingdom was at a very low ebb indeed.

The earl gave the whole ſouth-weſt quarter of the city to the biſhop, whereon to build a church*, a palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, and houſes for his clergy. At the ſame time he built a caſtle for his own occaſional reſidence, near the north gate, on the ſpot now called the Friary, (becauſe it was afterwards converted into a convent of Franciſcans) where now ſtand the Guildhall, and a dwelling-houſe now occupied by Mrs. Frankland.

The biſhop immediately ſet about making the neceſſary preparations for building; but as almoſt all the money in the country was drained out of it by the rapacity of the king, theſe preparations of courſe proceeded very ſlowly, and he died before he could even lay the foundation. The ſame unhappy cauſe continuing to operate during the life of the Norman and his ſon Rufus, it does not appear that Godfrey, the ſecond biſhop, left matters in much greater forwardneſs than he found them. He died about the year 1087 or 1088, and the ſee was kept vacant for three or four years for the king's emolument †.

In the year 1091, Ralph was promoted to the biſhopric; but found himſelf unable to proceed with the work which he had much at heart. But Rufus being killed, A. D. 1099, in the New Foreſt, by an accidental arrow, was ſucceeded in the throne of England by his brother Henry the firſt, under whoſe auſpices the good prelate was enabled to begin and complete the edifice which had ſo long been in agitation. The cathedral was finiſhed in the year 1108; but being

* This ſame was the ſcite of the manſion of the Roman governors during their continuance in theſe parts, and after them of the kings of South Saxony.

† Le Neve's Faſti, p. 56.

built

built principally of wood, it was burnt to the ground on the 9th of May, 1114.

In the year following, the biſhop began to rebuild, and finiſhed the church a ſecond time before his death, which happened the 14th of December 1123, having been biſhop of this dioceſe thirty-two years.

A year or two before this good prelate's death, the rights and independency of the Engliſh clergy having been invaded afreſh by the pope, Ralph employed all his power and influence in the kingdom to oppoſe the papal encroachments, but without effect; for Cardinal de Crema, the pope's legate a latere, being ſent into England, aſſembled a general council, in which he took upon himſelf to preſide. In this council he publiſhed, among other laws, a very ſevere canon againſt the marriage of the prieſts, againſt which he declaimed with much vehemence; aſſerting, that it was a moſt atrocious crime for a man to conſecrate the Body of Chriſt, after leaving the arms of an harlot, an epithet which he beſtowed upon the wives of the clergy. His own conduct very ill agreed with this declaration; for the very next night, after having conſecrated the Euchariſt, he himſelf was caught in bed with a common proſtitute, and was ſo confounded at the detection, that he made off next morning in great privacy, and the council broke up abruptly on the third day of the ſeſſion.

The ſeventh biſhop of Chicheſter was Seffrid, the ſecond of that name, conſecrated the 17th of October 1180, about which time almoſt the whole city was burnt, together with the church and houſes of the clergy.

The church*, as it now ſtands, this worthy prelate rebuilt, together with the palace, the cloiſters, and the commons'

* Since writing the above I have been favoured with the uſe of a MS. written by the late Mr. W. CLARKE, reſidentiary of Chicheſter, about the year 1749, or 1750, at the deſire of Dr. MAWSON, then biſhop of the dioceſe, entitled "The Antiquities of Chicheſter Cathedral." Wherein the account of the preſent edifice (the Cathedral) in ſome reſpects differs from that which I have given of it above. As I know Mr. Clarke to have been a gentleman of great erudition, a judicious critic, and a celebrated antiquarian, it is but juſt to lay his account before my readers, that they may judge for themſelves;

commons' houſes; and finiſhed the whole within the ſpace of fourteen years. On the 13th of September 1199, he conſecrated

themſelves; after premiſing that what I have written, both of the biſhops and cathedral of Chicheſter, I extracted, with all the care that I could, from Le Neve's Faſti, Camden's Britannia, Sir William Dugdale's Monaſticon, &c.

" I was ſurprized that the dean of Exeter, in ſuch a tranſient " view of this church ſhould diſtinguiſh the ſeveral dates of the " building ſo exactly. I entirely agree with him, that the greateſt " part of the inſide walls of the nave, choir, and tranſept, are " Biſhop Ralph's work. The round arches, the clumſy dancette " (or rather pouch-headed) pillars have the marks of that age, as " the remains of his building. Henry I. was the great contributer " to this original ſtructure. *Malmſbury* ſays of Biſhop Ralph; ' Ec- " cleſiam ſuam, quam a novo fecerat, liberalitate potiſſimum régis " fecit.' What Biſhop *Seffrid* did, was probably a great work, but " much leſs conſiderable. Many of the fine things mentioned in " the table, Dr. Lyttleton ſpeaks of, as of no authority. All that " the annals of Wincheſter ſay of him is, ' Dedicata eſt eccleſia " Ciceſtriæ a Seffrido ejuſdem loci epiſcopo. A. D. 1199, ad idus " Septembris:' and again ' Obiit Seffridus epiſcopus Ciceſtriæ, " A. D. 1204.' The annals are ſo far from giving him any eulogium " upon the account of his buildings, that they ſay nothing of them. " In a MS catalogue of the biſhops older than Biſhop *Sherborne*, " belonging to the church, the account is, ' Seffridus readificavit " Ciceſtriam, et domus ſuas in palatio.' Not a word mentioned of " the church, which would moſt probably have been particularly " ſpecified, had it been entirely burnt down."

" And from thence I think it may be juſtly concluded, that the " church was only damaged in this fire, and perhaps the roof " quite deſtroyed. For it is ſcarce poſſible that ſuch pillars and " arches of ſtone ſhould be entirely reduced to aſhes by a fire. " Biſhop *Godwin* places the ſecond fire (not as the table in 1185) " but as it ſhould be, in 1187. So Hoveden ad A. D. 1187. " Combuſta eſt vere tota Civitas Ciceſtria cum eccleſia ſedis ponti- " ficalis, et domibus epiſcopi, et canonicorum.' p. 640. Of the " former fire in Biſhop Ralph's time, he ſays, Civitas Ciceſtriæ " cum principali monaſterio 3° non: Maii flammis contum- " minata eſt. A. D. 1114. p. 473. And Malmſbury's account is, " fortuitus ignis eccleſiam peſſundediſſet.' Biſhop *Seffrid's* re- " pairs at this diſtance of time, are ſcarce poſſible to be diſtin- " guiſhed from Biſhop *Ralph's* original work, unleſs ſome pillars, " which have carved and lighter capitals, and which ſupport the " uppermoſt round arches, and the two towers at the weſt end, are " part of them."

" But whatever Biſhop *Seffrid* did, it is certain that all the great " improvements in the preſent fabric were after his time the ſuc- " ceſſive work of ſeveral biſhops, *Aquila*, *Poore*, *Wareham*, and " *Neville*. *Aquila*, who, by his name, ſhould be of a noble fa- " mily in this county, which had then very conſiderable poſſeſ- " ſions in it, was the perſon who began this work. This appears

" by

conſecrated the church with great ſplendor and magnificence, being aſſiſted by ſix other biſhops. He gave the parſonage of

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" by the patent rolls in the 8th of king John, a few years after " the death of *Seffrid*, where there is a royal licence granted to " the biſhop of Chicheſter to import materials for repairing the " church. ' Licentia epiſcopi Ciceſtrenſis ducendi marmor ſuum " per mare a Purbik ad reparationem eccleſiæ Ciceſtrenſis.' " This was the beginning of the moſt conſiderable additions to " biſhop *Ralph's* fabric, and ſhows that Dr. Lyttleton's conjecture " is right, that the ſtone came from Purbeck, and not from " *Caen*."

" About eight years after the date of this licence, *Poore* ſuc- " ceeded *Aquila*. There can be no doubt but he carried on the " work. He was the greateſt builder of his age: the foundation " of the preſent church of Saliſbury is a ſufficient monument of " his taſte and magnificence. He was here but a ſhort time, and " the repairs of this church were very far from being finiſhed by " him, or his ſucceſſor, biſhop *Wareham*."

" This we are ſure of, becauſe biſhop *Neville*, who ſucceeded, " expreſſes great concern for repairing the fabric. The firſt of his " ſtatutes in 1232, is to make a proviſion for this work. He aſ- " ſigns the 20th part of all the preferments in the church for " that purpoſe, and the reaſon given in the ſtatute is, ' quia ec- " cleſia multiplici reparatione indigere dignoſcitur.' And the " whole work was probably finiſhed in his, or the beginning of " his ſucceſſor's time."

" For Biſhop *Richard's* conſtitutions ſay nothing more of the " fabric, but that the old ſtatute of biſhop *Simon* ſhould be re- " viſed (i. e.) upon every promotion.' ' Medietas Prebendæ " uſibus Eccleſiæ applicetur.' " This ſhows that they were then " carrying on no great work, otherwiſe he would not have altered " the proviſions made for it by biſhop *Neville's* ſtatutes, and left " the funds to ſupport it upon ſo uncertain a foundation, as that " of coming into a new preferment."

" We have a tradition here, that the ſpire was built by the " ſame workmen that built Saliſbury ſpire; and this account is " very credible; it was certainly built about the ſame time: the " work is in the ſame taſte and manner. The church of Saliſbury " was finiſhed about the year 1256, the 4th of Henry III.

" The letters upon the tomb, which is on the north ſide of the " Duke of Richmond's vault, are not Willielmus, but, Radul- " phus Epus; it is Biſhop *Ralph's* monument, the builder of the " church, and one of the oldeſt monumental inſcriptions in Eng- " land. One of the oppoſite tombs is probably *Seffrid's*. The " work is in the ſame taſte as Biſhop *Ralph's* monument. It was " a fort of faſhion to bury their great benefactors, the builders, " or reſtorers of churches near one another. Thus, at Saliſbury, " the two biſhops that finiſhed that noble fabric, Biſhop *Bingham* " and *William of York*, lie oppoſite to each other in the very ſame " manner in their preſbytery. Whoſe the other monument is, " there is now no knowing. It may be Biſhop *Hilary's*; for as

" *Seffrid*

of Seaford, and other valuable benefactions, to the church. After having filled this ſee about nineteen years, and been a great example of generoſity and piety, he died the 17th of March 1204. His figure cut in marble, and in tolerable preſervation, is in a niche near the eaſtern door of the church of St. Peter the Great within the cathedral.

The tenth biſhop of Chicheſter was Ralph Neville, (lord chancellor of England) conſecrated the 21ſt of April 1223. He was a great benefactor to this church. He gave his noble palace, where Lincoln's Inn now ſtands, to his ſucceſſors, the biſhops of Chicheſter, for ever; where ſome of them lived when they repaired to London. He alſo gave them the eſtate called Chicheſter-rents, in Chancery-lane, being the only part now remaining of that great benefaction. He obtained for this ſee ſome charters from king Henry the third, and alſo a grant of the Broyles, with their appurtenances, near this city; and a place called the Biſhop's garden, now a burying ground, without Eaſt-gate. He gave Greyling-well, and other lands, to the dean and chapter of this cathedral. He gave a large ſum of money towards repairing this church; and ſeveral quarters of wheat yearly

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" *Seffrid* II. was from the beginning preferred in this church, he " might chooſe to be depoſited cloſe to his great patron or bene- " factor.

" The monument on the north ſide of the kings, behind the " ſtalls, is St. *Richard's*. It was formerly much adorned, and " ſome remains of it appear at this time. There is an order in " Rymer the 8th of Edward I." " Pro Focalibus recuperatis " feretro beati Richardi reoffigendis.' " It was viſited by the " Papiſts, ever ſince the reſtoration on the 3d of April."

" The hiſtorical painting in the ſouth tranſept, is ſaid to be the " work of one Bernardi, an Italian, who came into England with " Biſhop *Sburborne*. Painting was then brought to its higheſt " perfection in Italy, and very probably this man might be a diſ- " ciple of ſome of the great maſters. The picture is certainly not " Holbein's. I could venture to affirm this by what I have ſeen " of Holbein's work at Cowdry. He was eminent for colouring " and expreſſion, but had no notion of perſpective, and very little " of compoſition. His landſcapes are ſo ill deſigned, that his very " towns ſeem to lie in ambuſh, and the horſemen who beſiege " them, are big enough to ride over the walls. What this picture " was for colouring and expreſſion before it was ſo much defaced " in the great rebellion, there is no knowing; but the manner is " quite different from Holbein's. The perſpective is not bad, the " architecture excellent, and the figures are in general well diſ- " poſed in the picture: I ſhould make no queſtion, but the tradi- " tion here is the true account of it."

to the poor for ever, which is now baked into bread, and diſtributed among them at ſeveral times of the year. He built the chancel of the church of Amberly from the ground, and alſo a chapel dedicated to St. Michael, without Eaſtgate. He ſat here about twenty-one years, died at London, and was buried in this cathedral.

The eleventh biſhop of Chicheſter, was Richard de la Wich, commonly called Saint Richard, being canonized by the Romiſh church, and his anniverſary kept the 3d day of April. He was conſecrated in 1245, and dying, the 2d or 3d April 1253, aged 56, was buried in this cathedral. We are ſorry that we cannot give the reader the real hiſtory of this pretended ſaint from authentic records; we apprehend him to have been one of the Dominican friars, or preaching brothers, a ſect of hypocritical fanatics who ſprung up about this time out of the corruptions of the church of Rome; that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his vehemence againſt the Albigenſes, a ſect of heretics, as they were then called, but whoſe tenets differed but little from the proteſtants of the preſent age; that by theſe means he ingratiated himſelf with the pope, who, contrary to the regulations of the lateran, appointed him among the ſecular clergy, and honoured him with the mitre of Chicheſter; that in this ſtation he continued to exert himſelf in defence of his worthy patroneſs, the Romiſh church, by the ſame arts of hypocriſy and fraud, whereby be impoſed upon the ignorance and credulity of mankind before his exaltation.

Be this as it will, we know aſſuredly that this was an age of groſs deluſion, conſummate ignorance, and gloomy ſuperſtition; and in a word, the very midnight of papal darkneſs: a fit ſeaſon for pretended ſaints to exhibit lying wonders! We are truly ſorry that a man of Biſhop Shurborne's great diſcernment ſhould have given the authority of his name to ſo palpable a falſehood*; nor indeed can we account for the ſame than otherwiſe by ſuppoſing, that when that account was written, and received his ſanction, age had weakened the powers of his underſtanding, which we verily believe was the caſe; for he died a few years after at the advanced age of 96.

* See table of Biſhops.

John

John de Langton was archdeacon of Canterbury, treaſurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, and prebendary of this church. In the year 1293, in the reign of king Edward I. he was made lord chancellor of England, and continued in that high office nine years. In the ſame reign, A. D. 1304, he was conſecrated biſhop of this dioceſe, and being a perſon of extraordinary prudence, he was, in the year 1310, appointed to be one of thoſe great men called Ordainers, whoſe buſineſs was to be near the perſon of the king (Edw. II.) and adviſe him concerning the better government of his kingdom, and indeed of himſelf; who was moſt fatally miſled by his favourite, Piers Gaveſton; and ſometime afterwards, in the miſerable diſtractions of that prince's reign, by his wiſdom and prudence, he endeavoured, with ſome ſucceſs, to promote the peace of the kingdom. This biſhop was not more remarkable for his prudence than for his generoſity. He gave 100l. to the Univerſity of Oxford, depoſited in a cheſt with this intent, that any poor graduate might, on moderate ſecurity, borrow out of it a ſmall ſum for a ſhort time; and it is called, to this day, biſhop Langton's cheſt. He laid out 310l. in building the great window in this cathedral, and the Biſhop's Chapter houſe; and 100l. towards repairing the church. He left likewiſe to the church an eſtate in the pariſh of Selſea, called Medmery, with a large ſtock of cattle on it. He died the 19th of July, 1337, having filled the epiſcopal chair of this dioceſe about 33 years.

Robert Stratford, biſhop of Chicheſter, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickſhire. He was a prelate of great reſolution and courage, and had the honour and execution of the higheſt offices in the ſtate. In the year 1338 he was made Lord Chancellor, and keeper of the great ſeal. He was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter the 11th of November in the ſame year. Two years after which, viz. A. D. 1340, he was with king Edward III. in his camp before Tournay: but falling deeply under the king's diſpleaſure he was ſent to the tower, but was ſoon diſcharged, with the loſs of his office as chancellor. He afterwards procured from the ſame king a charter of great privileges for this church, and a confirmation of all former ones. In 1348, when king Edward removed the ſtaple of wool out of Flanders, and ſettled it with rights and great privileges in ſeven cities of England, he procured the city of Chicheſter to be one of them, by which it received great advantages.

He ſat here about twenty-four years, and died at Aldingbourne, near Chicheſter, the 8th day of April, 1362.

John Arundel, M. D. was chaplain and firſt phyſician to King Henry VI. with whom he was always in great favour. He was conſecrated biſhop of Chicheſter, in 1460. In 1471 he gave an eſtate to this church, which in ſome old writings is called Benfield's Sands, for the ſupport of the chantry, which he founded in this cathedral. He ſat here about nineteen years, and dying in the year 1478, was buried in this church.

Dr. Edward Story was tranſlated from Carliſle to Chicheſter in June 1478. He built the croſs in the market-place, which then for beauty and magnificence equalled if not ſurpaſſed any in the kingdom: and that the city might not be at any charge with it, he left an eſtate at Amberley, worth full 25*l.* per annum to keep it in conſtant repair; which a few years afterwards the mayor and corporation ſold in order to purchaſe another of the ſame value nearer home. He founded alſo the grammar ſchool in this city, A. D. 1497. He died in January 1502, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried behind the high altar, in a plain tomb, on the north ſide.

Robert Shurborne, the fourth of that name, was tranſlated from the ſee of St. David's to that of Chicheſter, about the year 1508. The former and better years of his life were employed in the ſervice of the ſtate under king Henry VII. as ambaſſador to foreign courts; where he was eſteemed as a man of great integrity, prudence and addreſs. He was eaſy of acceſs, courteous and affable to all. He founded ſome prebends in this church, which he directed ſhould be filled by perſons educated at either of William of Wykeham's colleges. He alſo increaſed the number of ſinging men in the choir, and repaired and beautified the church. The hiſtory of the foundation of the church, curiouſly painted in the ſouth aiſle, together with the pictures of the kings of England from William the conqueror, and alſo thoſe of the biſhops, both of Selſea and Chicheſter, were done at his charge, and under his direction, by Hulbert. He died the 21ſt of Auguſt 1536, in the 96th year of his age.

Many

Many other learned and valuable men have preſided over this church, among whom we cannot help diſtinguiſhing Biſhop Waddington and Biſhop Hare. The former will be had in everlaſting remembrance for his exalted piety, and unbounded munificence; and the latter is too well known among the admirers of Oriental literature to need any encomium here. The preſent biſhop is Dr. W. Buckner, who was conſecrated biſhop of this dioceſe in 1798.

It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that this city has undergone many viciſſitudes in population and civilization. Under the Belgians, who were a trading people, we may naturally conclude that it flouriſhed both before the coming, and during the continuance of the Romans in Britain. After their departure it is not probable that it ſuffered ſo much from the ravages of the Scots and Picts, as did the more northerly parts of the kingdom. It is alſo probable that it flouriſhed under the influence of the South Saxon kings who for the moſt part reſided here. But after the union of the heptarchy, as the court was removed from hence, and as from its ſituation it was expoſed to, and ſuffered greatly from the depredations of the Danes, there is abundant reaſon to infer that it declined: and if the account of it in Doomſday book be juſt, it muſt have declined greatly indeed. Under the reigns of the Norman kings it cannot even be ſuppoſed that it increaſed; the whole kingdom was fleeced, and trampled upon in wanton cruelty, and how ſhould this city eſcape the general calamity: indeed humanity would wiſh, if it were poſſible, to draw a veil over that part of the hiſtory of this country, when vaſſalage was carried to that deplorable height, that a man, merely as a man, was no more eſteemed than a beaſt; when eſtates were bought and ſold with all the cattle and non-freemen (meaning thoſe who were not landholders) that were upon them.

When the Saxon kings were reſtored, there can be no doubt but this city revived: a ſufficient proof of which is, that in the firſt parliament that ever was held in England, A. D. 1266, Chicheſter was ſummoned to ſend, and actually ſent two repreſentatives to it. It is true indeed, that from the reign of Alfred the great, the Wittenagemot was held; but it does by no means appear that before the time of Edward the Firſt, the members thereof were elected by the people, (the contrary of which might be proved) but that they

they owed their admiſſion to their quality, or the offices they held in the ſtate, and were independent of the appointment of even the king himſelf.

By what means the city of Chicheſter roſe from the ſtate in which we ſuppoſe Stephen, the laſt of the Norman line, left it, to be of conſequence enough in the reign of Edward the Firſt to ſend two citizens to the Engliſh parliament, we cannot take upon us to determine. Camden, indeed, ſays that the country derived great advantages from it's iron works, the making and manufacturing of iron, which is certainly very true. He adds alſo, that formerly there were ſeveral glaſs-houſes here. It would not be becoming in us to controvert the reſpectable authority of ſo inquiſitive a ſearcher into antiquity: we can only ſay that we have not been able to trace any veſtiges of ſuch a manufactory, and therefore wiſh to leave it upon his authority.

Long, however, before this, the city was reckoned of conſequence enough to be incorporated, that is, A. D. 1213, in the fourteenth year of king John; by which charter of incorporation, the city is to be governed by a mayor, recorder, an unlimited number of aldermen and common council, together with four ſergeants at mace, &c. In the reign of Charles the Second, the corporation were obliged to deliver up their charter in conſequence of a writ of *quo warranto*, but it was reſtored to them by James the Second.

In January 1642, Sir William Waller, one of the parliamentary generals, beſieged Chicheſter, which he took in eight days, after having beat down part of the walls, and otherwiſe rendered uſeleſs the fortifications. The deſolating fury of the Puritans fell heavy on the churches, particularly the cathedral; but as our propoſed brevity will not permit us to mention all the ravages that were then committed here, we ſhall only relate a few of them. On the Innocent's day, 1642, a large party were ſent hither, under the ſpecious pretence of preſerving the peace in theſe parts: the next day, with their commander at their head, they marched into the church, and broke down the organ, and the large painted window facing the biſhop's palace, built by biſhop Langton. They defaced the monuments, and carried away ſeveral maſſy tables of braſs, containing the monumental inſcriptions of the dead; then entering the

veſtry, they ſeized upon the communion plate, and the veſtments of the clergy. The Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and the ſinging books belonging to the choir, they tore, and ſcattered the leaves of them throughout the whole church. The altar, both in the choir, and the church of ſubdeanry, they broke down, together with the rails round them, the pulpit, pews, &c. and in ſhort every thing was demoliſhed that was not proof againſt their pole-axes. About five or ſix years after this, another party, under Sir Arthur Haſlerig (at the procurement of Mr. Cawley, afterwards one of the regicides) was ſent hither by Oliver Cromwell. Theſe, after deſtroying all the repairs that piety had made of the former devaſtations, proceeded, by order of Sir Arthur, to the chapter-houſe, the door of which being locked, they forced it open with iron crows, which they carried along with them for that purpoſe; and after ſeizing upon the public money belonging to the church, demoliſhed every thing, even breaking down the wainſcot of the room.

The city remaining in the poſſeſſion of the parliament, the following oath was taken before Mr. Stephen Humphrey, mayor, and two juſtices, the 19th of February, 1649.

"*I do declare and promiſe that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as it is now eſtabliſhed, without a King, or Houſe of Lords.*"—Signed by 348 inhabitants.

Before the reign of Henry the Seventh, it is certain that the cultivation of bread corn in this country was greatly neglected; and even in that reign, we have been very credibly informed, that the landholders frequently bound their tenants by their leaſes, to clear a ſpecified quantity of ground, of timber and coppice every year.

But before that time conſiderable quantities of barley were raiſed in the neighbouring parts, which was converted into malt in the city, and ſent to the weſtern countries, Ireland, London, &c. from which this place reaped great advantage.

There was alſo a conſiderable manufactory of needles in it, which were very much eſteemed, but is now dwindled almoſt to nothing. At what time this manufactory was firſt

firſt eſtabliſhed we cannot determine; but imagine it to have been of very long ſtanding.

There can be no doubt but Chicheſter was civilized by the ſame means that the nation in general aroſe from that ſtate of barbarity to which the Saxons reduced it when ſettled here.

The Cruſades, thoſe Machiavelian engines of papal policy and peculation, opened the firſt dawn of civilization on all the weſtern parts of Europe; viz. Spain, France, England, &c. The Cruſadors (thoſe at leaſt who returned at all) bringing along with them the ſofter manners of Italy and the Eaſt.

As learning began to refine and become more rational, it operated in proportion on the manners of a rude age.

About the year 1300, or thereabouts, the polarity of the magnet was diſcovered. Commerce revived, or rather aroſe, and by uniting mankind together in the bond of mutual advantage, aſſiſted to poliſh and refine them.

Wickliff (1370) that great reformer of religion, by holding up a torch to expoſe the deformities of the Romiſh church, at the ſame time enlightened that and ſucceeding ages: and the many fires that blazed in this country to burn the Lollards (his unhappy followers) ſerved in the iſſue more fully to manifeſt the hideous ſyſtem of that perſecuting religion, and thereby emancipating mankind from it's heavy yoke.

The art of painting ſoon followed, (1440) and diſpelled thoſe ſhades of darkneſs and tyranny under which our forefathers had groaned ſo long.

All theſe, and perhaps other cauſes operating with united force, in due time produced thoſe happy effects whereby Great-Britain has been enlightened, poliſhed, and become free.

OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CITY.

The ſcite of Chicheſter is a gentle elevation, of which the croſs is nearly in the centre. The Lavant, forming

here a ſemi-circle, encompaſſes it on part of the eaſt ſide, the whole of the ſouth, and the greateſt part of the weſt. From the croſs proceed four ſtreets at right angles, whoſe direction is towards the four cardinal points of the compaſs from which each of them is named.

The city is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, in which, formerly, were four gates, opening into the four principal ſtreets: but three of theſe gates were taken down about twenty-two years ago, in order both to enlarge the proſpect, and the circulation of air. The other, the eaſt-gate, was not pulled down till A. D. 1783, becauſe it ſupported the city gaol, which is now built on the ſouth ſide of the ſtreet, where the gate formerly ſtood. The ſtreets are broad, airy, and well paved. We have been informed that formerly a perſon might have ſtood at the croſs, and had a perfect view of the four gates; but ſeveral buildings having been ſince erected in the north ſtreet, that uniformity is now loſt: the ſouth, eaſt, and weſt ſtreets, are ſtill to be ſeen from thence, but the north cannot.

The guildhall is a ſpacious ancient building, but by no means magnificent, and being ſituated in an obſcure part of the city, does not attract the attention of a traveller. A large painting preſented to the corporation by the duke of Richmond, is hung up in the above hall.

The council-chamber is over the market-houſe. It ſtands upon pillars of the Tuſcan order, and is a very neat, elegant building. Here the gentlemen of the corporation meet to tranſact their public buſineſs.

Adjoining to the council-chamber is the aſſembly-room, which was built by ſubſcription about the year 1780 or 1781, and is a very elegant, ſpacious room. Dancing and card aſſemblies are held every fortnight during the winter ſeaſon, and are honoured by the attendance of perſons of the firſt rank. The public concerts are alſo held in the above room; and the orcheſtra is aſſiſted by a fine-toned organ, lately erected.—Chicheſter has to boaſt of ſeveral muſical amateurs.

There

There are within the walls ſix pariſh churches: St. Peter the Great (which is within the cathedral) St. Peter the Leſs, St. Olave's, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, and All Saints. Without Weſt Gate is the pariſh of St. Bartholomew, which has only a burying-ground, the church having been demoliſhed when the city was taken by Sir William Waller, A. D. 1642. Without Eaſt Gate is the church of St. Pancraſs; it was built by ſubſcription in the year 1750, and is deſervedly admired for its elegant ſimplicity. The pews are not appropriated, but are left open to all ranks and degrees of people, who aſſemble as they ought to do without diſtinction in the preſence of the common Creator.

There is alſo a chapel in St. Martin's Lane, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This was formerly a nunnery, founded by William, dean of Chicheſter, in the reign of Henry II. It is now converted into an hoſpital, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, having ſeveral valuable eſtates held under it. It contains ſix poor women and two poor men; of whom five have a maintainance of two ſhillings a week, a cord of wood yearly, &c. each, and a ſmall moiety of the fines as they fall; the other three have only houſe-room, and a ſhare of the rent of the garden belonging to the hoſpital. It has a very neat chapel in it, where the morning and evening prayers of the church are read every day, except Sundays.

Juſt without the North Gate ſtands the work-houſe of the city; the pariſhes of which were united by act of parliament, A. D. 1753; ſince which time the poor are maintained here under the management of thirty guardians, who are incorporated by the ſaid act, and are choſen annually at Eaſter by the reſpective pariſhes.

Some years ago Mr. Hardham, a tobacconiſt in London, a native of Chicheſter, by his will left twenty thouſand pounds to certain truſtees, the intereſt whereof is to be paid annually for ever to the corporation of guardians for the time being, for the ſupport of the poor.

The theatre ſtands at the lower end of the South Street, being rebuilt A. D. 1791, by the late Mr. Thomas Andrews, of Chicheſter, architect. The exterior part is not

inelegant, within it is roomy and convenient. The Duke of Richmond made a preſent of the elegant ſcenery belonging to his private theatre, to the proprietors of the houſe. The company which performs here is ſuperior to what is uſually ſeen in the country.

The cuſtom houſe is in the Weſt Street, having been removed from St. Martin's Square, a few years ago, by order of the Commiſſioners, where the duties on goods imported into the port of Chicheſter are paid.

The biſhop's palace is a large, and not an inelegant building, with ſpacious gardens. The palace was rebuilt A. D. 1727, when ſeveral coins were found by the workmen, together with a curious pavement; from this it appears plainly to have been a Roman ſtation. The revenues of the biſhop are perhaps not ſo great as they were formerly, though ſtill conſiderable.

The cathedral church, which is built in the form of a croſs, on the ſcite where the church of St. Peter the Great ſtood, before the ſee was removed from Selſea, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and though not a large is a very elegant Gothic ſtructure. The ſpire is a very curious piece of workmanſhip, ſomething leſs than three hundred feet in height. About the year 1720 or 1721, it was ſtruck by lightning, when ſeveral large ſtones were driven from it with great force; particularly one which weighed nearly three quarters of an hundred weight was thrown over the houſes in the Weſt Street, and fell on the premiſes of a Mr. Garrick, now in the poſſeſſion of a Mrs. Baker, without doing any damage. It was imagined the ſpire muſt have fallen, the conſequence of which would have been the deſtruction of the whole church; but on being ſurveyed, it appeared that though a conſiderable breach was made in the ſpire about forty feet from the top, yet the remainder of the building was found firm and compact, and was ſoon repaired in the moſt ſubſtantial manner*.

* The authors of the Tour thro' Britain, the Engliſh Traveller, and others, relate that this ſtone weighed a ton weight. I wonder that the author of the Traveller, who is a very judicious and accurate writer, could be impoſed upon by ſo *improbable* an account. How could he, or any reaſoning man, believe that a ſtone of ſuch a magnitude ſhould have been placed at almoſt the top of a ſpire?—And if it had, that lightning that could toſs ſuch a weight almoſt 120 yards, muſt have laid the whole ſpire in the duſt.

The

The choir is extremely neat, having been lately repaired and beautified. In the eaſt end of the church is an elegant library, furniſhed with a conſiderable collection of valuable books: under this is a ſpacious vault belonging to the family of Richmond; to the north of which, and adjoining, is another vault, the dormitory of the reſpectable family of Miller, late of Lavant, baronets; and on the eaſt of the Richmond vault, another of the Waddington family, which family we believe is now extinct.

EXPLANATION OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE ANTI-CHAPEL OF THE CATHEDRAL.

Over the painting on the weſt ſide, is

Confiteatur tibi omnes reges terræ, quia tu es magnus rex ſuper omnes reges.——Recta eſt via quæ ducit ad vitam.

IN ENGLISH,

Let all the kings of the earth confeſs to thee, for thou, O Lord, art a great king above all kings.—Straight is the way which leads to life.

In the interview between Saint *Willifred* and *Cedwall*, king of Suſſex, *Willifred* ſays to the king, writ on a ſcroll,

Da ſervis dei locum habitationis propter deum.

IN ENGLISH,

Give to thy ſervants, Oh! give them a dwelling place for God's ſake.

Cedwall anſwers,

Fiat ſicut petitur.

IN ENGLISH.

Let it be as thou deſireſt.

In the interview between Henry VII. and VIII. and biſhop Shurborne—Shurborne ſays to the king, write on a ſcroll,

Moſt holy king, I would be glad to finiſh thy church of Chichetter, now a cathedral, juſt as Ceawall king of Suſſex formerly finiſhed the church of Selſea, once a cathedral one.

Henry VIII. anſwers to Shurborne, on a ſcroll,

For the love of thy zeal, what thou aſk I grant.

Underneath is,

Operibus Credite.——Believe the works.

On the right hand, near the door, is Wilfred's character in Latin.

TRANSLATION.

Saint Wilfred, archbiſhop of York, taking a journey to the South Saxons, and finding them as yet Pagans, by his preaching of the holy word of God, he baptized with the water of the holy baptiſm, Cedwall their king, together with his wife, and the ſaid South Saxons, which Cedwall afterwards going to Rome, obtained of Pope Sergius, the gift of conſecration, and dying there was buried near Saint Peter.—But Wilfred, whilſt yet living, did not ceaſe to perform miracles. For in the iſland of Selſey there had been no rain for the ſpace of three years, whence great plagues and famines followed. But on his arrival rain fell in abundance, and watered the ground, and the plagues and famine ceaſed. Likewiſe while the ſame prieſt of God was at the Holy Maſs, he ſaw in a viſion from Heaven, the death of king Egfrid in a battle fought againſt the Picts, on the death of which king he returned to his ſee of York. He lies honourably buried in Rippon church which he had built.

Then follow the portraits of all the kings, from William the Conqueror to George the firſt, with the number of years they reigned.

On the eaſt ſide are the portraits of the Biſhops, viz.

1. St. Wilfred
2 Edbright
3 Ella
4 Segylyn
5 Albright
6 Boſy
7 Gyſiure
8 Thoha
9 Pethum
10 Ethelwiſt
11 Burnegus
12 Ceudert
13 Godard
14 Elared
15 Cathelyn
16 Algar
17 Ordelbright
18 Aylmar
19 Ayldbright
20 Crymhetal
21 Hecta.

22 Stigandus was the laſt biſhop before the tranſlation of the epiſcopal See from the iſland of Selſey to the church of Chicheſter, and firſt after the tranſlation of the ſame See to the church of Chicheſter.

23 Letaught.

24 Radulphus, or Ralph the firſt, rebuilt the church of Chicheſter that had been burnt.

25 Seffred the firſt.

26 Hillary.

27 John the firſt.

28 Seffred the ſecond rebuilt the church of Chicheſter which had been burnt a ſecond time, and his own habitation, in the palace of Chicheſter.

29 Simon Fitz William procured to the church of Chicheſter, a charter of great liberties.

30 Richard the firſt obtained for the church of Chicheſter the patronage of the church of Anna Porta, in the county of Southampton.

Then

Then follows his character in Latin.

TRANSLATION.

Saint Richard was very uſeful and beneficial to the church of Chicheſter, and its biſhoprick. Various were his miracles. In his life time he always ſtudied to fill the poor with the word of God and alms. On which a great multitude of people at a place called Ferring, and from all ſides flocked to ſee him, ſo that maſter Simon of Ferring, as yet a gueſt or ſtranger in his houſe, wondering, ſeeing ſo great a multitude, ſaid the bread in his houſe will not be ſufficient for every one to take a little. To whom he anſwered, let all come and the Lord will give. And when they were all ſatisfied, the ſame maſter Simon, after their departure, in counting the loaves, ſaid he had as many as before their refreſhment. And God vouchſafed to honour him with the ſame miracle as yet living in his own manor of Cackham. He died in the year of our Lord, 1252.

31 Ranulph gave to the church of Chicheſter, a windmill in Biſhopſtone, and likewiſe ordered an anniverſary ſermon.

32 Radulphus, or Ralph the ſecond, did many things for this church and biſhoprick. He built the chapel without the Eaſt Port.

33 John the ſecond, amongſt other things, gave to the cathedral church of Chicheſter, the manor of Davingwick, where he built a houſe at his own expence.

34 Biſhop Stephen celebrated the tranſlation of the glorious confeſſor, Richard, his predeceſſor, after a ſumptuous manner.

35 Gilbert, biſhop of St. Leofard, built from the ground the chapel of the royal Virgin Mary, in the church of Chicheſter.

36 John the third, of Langton, built the great ſumptuous ſouth window of the church of Chicheſter.

37 Robert Shotford, chancellor to the univerſity of Oxford, and to the king of England.

38. Wm. Leene, Dr. of Law, dean of Chicheſter, auditor of the conſiſtory court, and afterwards biſhop of Worceſter.

The great tower to the north-weſt of the church, was built by Robert Raymond, at what time we cannot aſcertain. Mr. Camden calls him R. Riman, and ſays, "that "he built it with the very ſame ſtones he had provided to "build him a caſtle at Appledram, hard by where he lived." It is a ſtrong Gothic ſtructure, and contains a muſical ring of eight bells.

A free ſchool was founded, A. D. 1702, by Oliver Whitby, eſq. with a particular regard to navigation, endowed with lands to maintain a maſter and twelve boys.

There is alſo a charity ſchool for clothing and educating twenty-two poor boys, and twenty poor girls.

The preſent chapter conſiſts of the dean, and four prebendaries called to reſidence, and therefore called canons reſident.

Formerly

Formerly the biſhop, the dean, the chanter, the chancellor, the treaſurer, and the two arch-deacons (of Chicheſter and Lewes) dignitaries, and the thirty-two prebendaries, compoſed the chapter. The ſervice of the choir is performed by four minor canons, called vicars choral.

Though it is certain that Chicheſter is an opulent, populous and flouriſhing city, yet it is undeniable that there has been no manufactory in it of any conſequence till very lately*, and that the trade of it is but ſmall: its ſituation upwards of two miles from the quay, being unfavourable for extenſive trade†. About the beginning of the reign of king James the Firſt, an act was obtained to remedy this inconvenience by making the Lavant navigable up to the city, but was never put in execution; for what reaſon we cannot tell‡.

The mayor is choſen annually from among the aldermen and common council; in which however conſiderable deference is paid to the recommendation of the high ſteward of the city. The mayor has a Court of Requeſt for the recovery of ſmall debts. In his public capacity he is at-

* A manufactory of bays, blankets, and coarſe cloths, has lately been eſtabliſhed at this place by Mr. J. Newland.

† The branch, or arm of the ſea, near which the city is ſituated, is ſpacious, well ſheltered, and capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen. Many of its banks are ſteep; where wharfs and warehouſes might be erected at a ſmall expence. The entrance lies near a place called Cock Buſh, near Weſt Wittering, (where it is ſuppoſed that Ella firſt landed) and a ſmall iſland on the oppoſite ſide, called Heyling. The channel is not difficult; but there are ſand banks off the mouth of the harbour, which render it impoſſible for ſhips of heavy burthen to come in, unleſs at ſpring tides. Merchant veſſels are frequently built and repaired here, and ſometimes ſhips of war.

‡ The flouriſhing ſtate of the city is owing to ſeveral cauſes: the principal of which, we imagine, it derives from its ſituation, in the midſt of a fruitful and opulent country for many miles round; whoſe wealth, if it does not finally centre here, at leaſt circulates through it, and by a conſtant and regular influx, feeds and invigorates that trade which without ſuch a ſupply would ſoon droop and decay.

Another great advantage it derives from the ſalubrity of its air; being ſheltered from the north, by a long ridge of adjoining hills, and refreſhed from the ſouth by the breezes from the ſea; and ſtanding on ſomething of an elevation, it is free from fogs and damps. Being therefore juſtly eſteemed an healthy ſituation, it is frequented by many people of independent fortunes; ſeveral of whom chooſe to fix their reſidence here, and diſſeminate the annual produce of thoſe fortunes acquired in other climates.

tended by four ſerjeants at mace, with a crier, &c. In the city of Chicheſter there are four juſtices of the peace, choſen out of the aldermen.

The city ſends two repreſentatives to the Houſe of Commons, who are choſen by the inhabitants at large, that is, they who pay the church and poor-rates. There are about 500 electors, beſides ſeveral honorary freemen, who do not pay ſcot and lot; whoſe votes were, notwithſtanding, declared to be valid by a deciſion in the Court of King's Bench. The preſent members are the Right Hon. Thomas Steele, and G. W. Thomas, Eſqr.

As to the real ſtate of theſe matters in the city, it is not neceſſary to be explicit. The general condition of Borough repreſentation throughout England is well known; and that of Chicheſter we believe to be in uniſon with the reſt: the ſame caballing—the ſame ſcheming, and the ſame jockeying in electioneering as in other towns. Of no party ourſelves we ſcruple not to ſay, that the ſyſtem which naturally tends to corrupt the morals of the people, and to ſet them at variance againſt one another, muſt be a bad ſyſtem, as it propagates vice, and entails miſery.

There are five annual fairs held in this city and its ſuburbs, viz. George's Day, Whit Monday, St. James's Day, Michaelmas fair, at that term, and Sloe Fair, which is ten clear days after.

The weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, which are plentifully ſupplied from the country for many miles round, with all kinds of proviſion, eſpecially fiſh of various kinds. During the ſeaſon, abundance of exceeding good oyſters are brought to the ſhambles; and lobſters, not inferior to any in England, from the neighbouring coaſt; from Arundel, mullets, which are juſtly reckoned the beſt in the kingdom.

The Saturday's market is now, and was formerly, much more noted for corn. Fuller ſays, 30,000 quarters were ſold here annually at an average.

Every Wedneſday fortnight there is here by far the largeſt market for ſheep, ſwine, and black cattle, of any in this or the neighbouring counties; ſupplying not only the city, but the country around with butcher's meat; and

is reſorted to conſtantly by the butchers from Portſmouth, and very often by thoſe of London, &c.

The general poſt comes in every day about nine o'clock in the forenoon, except Mondays, and goes out every day at four o'clock in the afternoon, except Saturdays. The croſs poſt to Briſtol, and Weſt of England, goes out and comes in at the ſame time. The croſs poſt to Lewes, Brighton, and the eaſtward, comes in Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, and goes out Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

The coach for London leaves Chicheſter Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings, and returns Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays; puts up at the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-ſtreet, and Golden Croſs, Charing Croſs.—There are alſo daily coaches to Portſmouth; and three times a week a coach to Brighton.—The waggons go three times a week to London; put up at the Talbot and White Hart Inns, Borough.—By theſe conveyances large quantities of wool, for which this neighbourhood is ſo remarkable, are ſent to London, and from thence to Yorkſhire, and other wool manufacturing counties in England.

A Diſpenſary for the relief of the ſick poor was eſtabliſhed in the city in the year 1784. It is moſt liberally ſupported by an annual ſubſcription; and owes its origin to Dr. Sanden, one of the attending phyſicians, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed no leſs for his profeſſional ſkill, than for his humane attention to the afflictions of his fellow creatures.

We think we ought not to cloſe the account of this city without mentioning ſome of thoſe eminent men who were born here.

William Juxon, D. D. was born at Chicheſter, A. D. 1582, and educated at Merchant Taylor's School in London; from whence he went to St. John's College, Oxford. Entering there upon the ſtudy of the civil law, he ſoon made himſelf maſter of the Juſtinian inſtitutions, but did not at the ſame time neglect the ſtudy of other learning, particularly that of divinity, to which he applied at the deſire of his patron, Dr. afterwards Archbiſhop Laud. When he had taken his degree of maſter of arts, he took orders, and was preſented by his college to the rectory of Somerton in Oxfordſhire.

When

When Dr. Laud, in 1621, was promoted to the ſee of St. David, Mr. Juxon was choſen maſter of his college, and vice-chancellor of the univerſity about ſix years afterwards. In 1632 he was ſworn clerk of the cloſet to the king, by the intereſt of his patron; and the year following elected biſhop of Hereford; but before his conſecration removed to the ſee of London, void by the tranſlation of Biſhop Laud to the primate's chair. Hitherto his preferments were conſiſtent with his learning and merit: but his patron did not ſtop even here. In 1683 he (biſhop Juxon) was appointed lord high treaſurer of England: and though it is allowed that no one could find fault with his conduct in that high office, yet the ancient nobility were offended, becauſe they thought the office belonged to them by preſcription.

When the long parliament met, he reſigned all his civil employments; and when the king aſked his advice whether he might ſign the act of attainder againſt lord Strafford, the honeſt prelate admoniſhed him not to do any thing againſt the dictates of his conſcience. When the king was brought to the ſcaffold, 1649, he attended him in his laſt moments.

The ſame year he was deprived of his biſhopric, and retired to a ſmall eſtate he had purchaſed in Glouceſterſhire, where he remained till the Reſtoration, 1660, when he was tranſlated by the king's mandate to the arch epiſcopal ſee of Canterbury, which he did not enjoy long; for he died, under the excruciating tortures of the ſtone, on the 4th of June, 1663, in the 81ſt year of his age, and was buried in St. John's Chapel, Oxford.

He was a learned man, a pious divine, a faithful councellor, an enemy to all perſecution; ſo amiable in his manners, and ſo inoffenſive in his life, that even in theſe violent times he was ſuffered to worſhip God according to the dictates of his own conſcience—a courteſy then granted to very few.

John Selden, the greateſt ornament of law and hiſtory that ever lived in this iſland, was born near Chicheſter, A. D. 1588, and learned grammar, &c. in this city; from hence he removed to Hart-Hall, Oxford. When he left the univerſity he took chambers in Clifford's Inn, and afterwards entered himſelf a ſtudent in the Inner Temple. But

But not chooſing the bar, he devoted his time to the ſtudy of the law as a ſcience; which he was determined to trace through all its intricate mazes, and reduce its irregularities to a ſyſtem. His firſt publication was a very learned eſſay on the Laws of England, under the Anglo Saxons. His next work was a Treatiſe on thoſe Titles of Honour which took place in England after the conqueſt, when the Feudal law was reduced to a ſyſtem: a work of great labour and erudition. Sometime after this, he publiſhed his celebrated Treatiſe on Tythes, which brought upon him the reſentment of ſome of the clergy, but at the ſame time eſtabliſhed his reputation and fame.

In 1623, he was choſen by the town of Lancaſter as their repreſentative in parliament, in which parliament he diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly in defence of the liberties of the people. But this bold conduct of his brought on him the vengeance of the miniſtry, and the Duke of Buckingham procured a warrant to ſend him to the tower; from which, however, he was ſoon diſcharged by writ of habeas corpus.

During the civil wars he favoured the parliament, until he perceived them proceeding to ſuch extremities, as he thought were deſtructive of the conſtitution. The murder of the king he deteſted, and reprobated in the ſevereſt terms. He was eſteemed by every friend of religion, virtue, and learning; and dying in his chambers on the 11th of November 1654, was buried in the Temple church.

William Collins, the celebrated lyric poet, was born in Chicheſter, on Chriſtmas day 1720, in the houſe now occupied by J. Seagrave, printer and bookſeller. His father was a reputable tradeſman in the city, and ſerved the office of mayor in 1721. In 1733 he was admitted ſcholar of Wincheſter college, where he continued ſeven years, under the care of the learned Dr. Burton. In 1740 he entered commoner of Queen's college, Oxford; and the year following was admitted a demy in Magdalen's, where he continued till he had taken a bachelor's degree. During his reſidence at Oxford, he was diſtinguiſhed for genius and indolence. He had, no doubt, before he went there, pleaſed himſelf with the unfounded hope of acquiring uſeful knowledge within thoſe celebrated walls; but finding ſcience entangled in the net of logic, and ſtudy ſupplanted by a routine of uſeleſs forms, it is no wonder if he was diſheartened in his purſuit

purſuit after learning, which he found bewildered with artificial perplexities; and where at laſt, even if ſucceſsful, he muſt graſp a ſhadow inſtead of a ſubſtance. At Magdalen's he wrote the ode to Sir Thomas Hanmer, and the four oriental eclogues.

In 1743, or 1744, he quitted the college, and at the deſire of his mother's brother, Lieutenant-colonel Martin, of Guy's regiment of foot, went to Flanders, where the colonel then was. This gentleman would have provided for him in the army; but Mr. Collins was too indolent for the office of a ſubaltern; and, beſides, his mind was unalterably fixed on letters, and the improvement of his intellectual powers. How long he remained with Colonel Martin is uncertain. When he returned to England he came to Chicheſter, where he applied, by the colonel's deſire, to Mr. Green, who gave him a title to the curacy of Birdham, of which Mr. G. was rector, and letters of recommendation to the biſhop who was then in London. With theſe, and proper teſtimonials, he went to the metropolis; but did not go to the biſhop, being diſſuaded from the clerical office by Hardham the tobacconiſt. He now, we believe, commenced author; but his ſucceſs was equal neither to his expectations nor his merit. His pecuniary reſources were quickly exhauſted, a very unfortunate circumſtance for a man of ſenſibility, and of an independent ſpirit. He wanted neither genius nor learning to have retrieved them; but he wanted (what was of equal importance) reſolution and application. He projected many things in hiſtory, criticiſm, and the dramatic line; but executed none. In this ſtate of irreſolution, and conſequent diſtreſs, he lived till the year 1748, when his uncle, Colonel Martin, died, and left his eſtate, amounting to nearly ſeven thouſand pounds, to Mr. Collins and his two ſiſters, Mrs. Tanner and Mrs. Sempil.

After he was thus poſſeſſed of an independent competency, we ſhould have hoped to have found him happy, and every trace of his former miſery removed. The event was otherwiſe; his mind had been ſo long haraſſed with anxiety, his diſtreſſes had made ſo deep an impreſſion on him, that he fell into a nervous diſorder, followed by a great depreſſion of ſpirits, which in time reduced the brighteſt parts to the moſt deplorable weakneſs. In which condition he died at his ſiſter, Mrs. Sempil's houſe in Chicheſter, on the 13th of June 1759, in the 39th year of his age; and was buried in St. Andrew's church, in the eaſt ſtreet.

He

He wrote four oriental eclogues; eight odes deſcriptive and allegorical; the Paſſions, an ode for muſic; an ode on the death of Mr. Thomſon, and ſeveral other pieces.

Some time ago a ſubſcription was made in the city, for an handſome monument to his memory. The ſubſcription was ſet on foot, and ſupported by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of the choir, no mean judge of literary merit; who ſpends the greateſt part of his time in ſearching out diſtreſs, and all his income (except a ſmall pittance for his own neceſſities) in relieving it*.

Thomas Otway, the poet, was the ſon of a clergyman in this neighbourhood, and born in this city 3d of March 1651. He entered very young in Wincheſter ſchool, and finiſhed his ſtudies in Chriſt college, Oxford. At the death of his father he left the univerſity, came to London, and

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* The above monument has been lately erected in the north aiſle of the cathedral. The poet is finely repreſented as juſt recovered from a wild fit of phrenzy, to which he was unhappily ſubject, and in a calm and reclining poſture, ſeeking refuge from his misfortunes in the divine conſolations of the goſpel, while his lyre, and one of the firſt of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. Above are two beautiful figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. The whole was executed by the ingenions Flaxman; the workmanſhip is moſt exquiſite; and if any thing can equal the expreſſive ſweetneſs of the ſculpture, it is the following moſt excellent Epitaph,

WRITTEN BY MR. HAYLEY.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune ſacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapleſs name,
Solicits kindneſs with a double claim.
Tho' Nature gave him, and tho' Science taught
The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
He paſs'd, in mad'ning pain, life's feveriſh dream;
While rays of Genius only ſerv'd to ſhow
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due record of this grateful ſtone;
Strangers to him, enamoured of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raiſe.
For this the aſhes of a Bard require,
Who touch'd the tendereſt notes of Pity's lyre;
Who join'd pure faith to ſtrong poetic powers,
Who, in reviving Reaſon's lucid hours,
Sought on one book his troubled mind to reſt,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God the beſt.

commenced

commenced actor, but for want of addreſs did not ſucceed on the ſtage.

Being eſteemed a great wit and facetious companion, his company was agreeable to ſeveral perſons of rank, by whoſe intereſt he procured a cornet's commiſſion in a regiment then (1670) in Flanders. But the delicacy of his conſtitution not permitting him to remain long in the army, he returned to London, and commenced writer for the ſtage. His plays were received with the greateſt applauſe, as they are to this day. But œconomy was none of poor Otway's qualifications. After ſuffering a good deal of diſtreſs from the untoward ſtate of his finances, he went one evening to a public houſe near Tower-hill, and ſeeing a gentleman there whom he had formerly known, and being greatly in diſtreſs, he aſked him for a ſhilling; the gentleman commiſerating his condition, generouſly gave him a guinea, which the other got immediately changed in order to purchaſe a roll, but he had no ſooner taſted the firſt mouthful, than the wind riſing in his ſtomach, choaked him; and he was found dead the next morning, A. D. 1675, in the 34th year of his age*.

The three Smiths, William, George, and John, brothers and painters, were born in Chicheſter, in the years 1706, 1713, and 1715. John died the 29th of July 1764, in the 49th year of his age. William, the 27th of September in the ſame year, aged 58 years. And George, the 7th of September 1776, in the 63d year of his age.—Of whom it is no more than juſtice to ſay, that their lives were as exemplary as their paintings, of which it would be improper in us to ſay any thing; their own merit will more effectually ſecure their reputation, as long as virtue, learning, and genius, are eſteemed among mankind.

OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, SEATS, &c. IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE CITY.

On the Broil, near the city, is a Roman camp in the form of an oblong ſquare, being about half a mile in length, and half as much in breadth. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong rampire inward, and a ſingle graff outward; which, conſidering the nature of the ſoil, being a very hard gravel, muſt have been a work of much labour.—A ſtone and gallows is

* We have heard a deſcendant of the above is ſtill living at Arundel.

erected here, to record to poſterity, that in the year 1748-9 ſix ſmugglers on this ſpot received the puniſhment due to their crimes, for committing two of the moſt inhuman murders (attended with circumſtances of ſuch deliberate and wanton cruelty) that ever diſgraced the annals of any civilized nation. The particulars of this bloody tragedy, with ſix prints, deſcriptive of the various torments the unhappy ſufferers were forced to undergo, may be had of any of the bookſellers in Chicheſter.

As it is well known that Veſpaſian reſided long among the Belgian Britons in the reign of Claudius, antiquarians are of opinion that it was he who raiſed this camp for the ſecurity of his forces, as the country was then in a very unſettled condition.

About two miles north of Chicheſter is the pleaſant village of Lavant, and near it is a ſeat of the Duke of Richmond's, that formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Miller, Bart.

Adjoining to Lavant is St. Roche's hill, commonly called Rook's hill; on which was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Roche, the patron of vagabond popiſh pilgrims; and not far from thence are the remains of a camp, built in a circular form, ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, when they invaded and plundered this country.

Eleven miles north of Chicheſter, on the London road, is Midhurſt (the Midæ of the Romans, ſo called from its being ſurrounded with woods) a ſmall town, very pleaſantly ſituated. It appears from Doomſday-book to have been a conſiderable place at the Norman conqueſt, and therefore a borough by preſcription. In the 4th of Edward the ſecond it was ſummoned to ſend two members to parliament; a privilege it has enjoyed ever ſince. The greateſt part of the town is held under the lord of the manor by burgage tenure; and the members are choſen by theſe, and the few freeholders there are in the place *. The government is veſted in a bailiff, choſen annually at the court leet of the manor. The weekly market (on Thurſday) is well ſupplied with proviſions.

* We ſhould be very ſorry to libel our far-famed conſtitution; but when *ſtones in the wall* are made inſtruments to return members to the Britiſh ſenate, we cannot help deploring that ſo magnificient a ſtructure ſhould abound with ſuch *horrible* defects.

In

In a park adjoining the town, are the ruins of Cowdray houſe, the ſeat of the ancient family of Lord Viſcount Montague, which was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, the 25th of September 1793, and moſt of the furniture and valuable paintings conſumed. The amiable heir of the houſe of Montague was, at the time of this diſaſter, abroad, and it is very probable that he never knew the loſs, as accounts were received in England, ſoon after, of his untimely death. —— Poyntz, Eſq. who married Miſs Montague, reſides at the lodge, in the park.

About 50 years ago, great part of the ſkeleton of an elephant was dug up at Burton, a ſmall village ſome miles eaſtward of Midhurſt. As it appeared to have been buried many years, and none of our hiſtorians having ever mentioned the exiſtence of theſe creatures in this iſland, it is ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the univerſal deluge.

Petworth is diſtant ſix miles from Midhurſt. A populous town, and pleaſantly ſituated; but not remarkable for *any* thing, as far as we know, except that noble and venerable edifice, the manſion of the Earl of Egremont. It belonged firſt to the noble family of Percy, who, "are deſcended," according to Camden, "from the ſtock of Charlemagne, in "a ſeries of anceſtry leſs interrupted then either the Dukes "of Lorrain or Guiſe, who value themſelves ſo highly on "that account." In the armory are ſeveral pieces of antiquity; particularly a ſword, which they ſay Henry Hotſpur uſed at the battle of Shrewſbury, where he loſt his life in endeavouring to dethrone Henry the Fourth. The rooms are profuſely embelliſhed with valuable paintings.

From the family of Percy this noble edifice came to the ancient family of the Duke of Somerſet, and from thence to the noble family of Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, the preſent proprietor.

About eight miles north-eaſt of Chicheſter, is Eartham, the retired dwelling of W. Hayley, Eſq. "the ſweeteſt and "moſt tuneful poet of the preſent day;" and near it is Slindon, where is the manſion of the Earl of Newburg; and about a mile diſtant is Dale-park, the elegant new built ſeat of Sir George Thomas, Bart.

Ten miles eaſt of Chicheſter is the town of Arundel, the

firſt mention of which that we meet in hiſtory, is in the time of king Alfred, who gave it by his will to Anthelm, his brother's ſon, in which will the caſtle is alſo mentioned; from which it is reaſonable to infer that it was built during that reign, or a little before. At the Norman conqueſt it was given to Roger de Montgomery Earl of Chicheſter and Arundel. Henry the firſt gave it to Adeliza, his ſecond queen, for her dower; who, after the king's death, marrying William d'Aubeny, the empreſs Maud created the ſame William earl of Arundel, "in recompence for his good ſer-"vices." Her ſon, king Henry the ſecond, gave him the whole rape of Arundel, to hold of him and his heirs by military tenure. To the ſon of this William, whoſe name was alſo William, Richard the firſt granted "Arundel caſ-"tle, together with the whole honour of Arundel, and the "third penny out of the pleas of Suſſex, whereof he is earl." The male iſſue failing in the fifth earl of this family, one of the ſiſters, and heirs of Hugh, the laſt earl, married John Fitz-Allan, lord of Clun; theſe enjoyed the eſtate, caſtle, and honour of Arundel, for ſeveral generations. Henry, the 11th and laſt earl, died at London the 25th of February 1759, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as appears from a monumental inſcription in the church of Arundel, where he was buried. He was ſucceeded in the honour, &c. of Arundel, by Philip Howard, his grandſon, by a daughter, and in this noble and very ancient family of Howard, Duke of Norfolk, it remains to this day.

In the reign of Henry the ſixth, a diſpute aroſe between John Fitz-Allan, and John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, concerning the right of inheritance in this caſtle and manor; and being carried into parliament, a definitive judgment was given in favour of the former, and an act was paſſed by which Arundel is made a fœdal title; ſo that whoever is in poſſeſſion of the caſtle muſt be ſtiled earl, and has a right to the rank and honour thereof without creation, as may be ſeen in the parliament rolls of Henry the 6th.

The Duke of Norfolk has lately repaired his caſtle in the gothic ſtyle, which adds much to its grandeur, and has a pleaſing and venerable appearance.

The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a very noble gothic ſtructure; there are in it ſeveral monuments of the Arundel family, but none of the ſtalls of the prebendaries now remain.

Arundel

Arundel is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the inhabitants at large. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it received a charter of incorporation, by which it is to be governed by a mayor, ſteward, and burgeſſes; the mayor is alſo a juſtice of the peace in the borough, and no writ, even from the courts in Weſtminſter-hall, can be executed within his juriſdiction till he has firſt endorſed it. It has a weekly market on Thurſday, and another on Saturday, with four annual fairs.

About ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Chicheſter is the retired and beautiful village of BOGNOR *, now called Hothamton, ſituated within a quarter of a mile of the ſea, commanding ſeveral pictureſque views by ſea and land. A few years ago it was the reſidence of only a few fiſhermen, but the late Sir Richard Hotham pleaſed with the ſituation built a manſion here for himſelf, and a number of other buildings, moſt of which for elegance might vie with the ſquares in the metropolis. It was firſt opened as a watering place in the ſummer of 1791, and during ſeveral ſucceſſive ſeaſons has been honoured with the company of many families of the firſt diſtinction in the kingdom. There is an elegant chapel, commodious hotel, ball-room, coffee-room, library, ſhops, &c. In its preſent condition Bognor affords an agreeable retreat for the valetudinarian, and thoſe who diſlike the tumult or expence of more populous watering places. In the vicinity of Bognor are the pleaſant villages of Berſted, Felpham, &c. which are generally filled during the ſeaſon, as they are univerſally admired for being at once rural and marine.

About four miles north of Chicheſter, a little inclining towards the eaſt, is Goodwood, the ſeat of the Duke of Richmond. It is very agreeably ſituated in a ſpacious park, and commands an extenſive and delightful proſpect. Goodwood formerly belonged to the noble family of Percy, but being purchaſed by the preſent duke's grand-father, he pulled down the old gothic ſtructure, and erected the preſent manſion on the ſame ſcite. The ſtabling is a very fine building, inferior to few, if any, in England. And the dog-houſe, or palace (for we cannot call ſo magnificent a building a ken-

* This place is remarkable for its rocks, which have often proved fatal to the unwary navigator; they extend for ſome miles into the ſea, but may be viſited at low water, when they form as grand a marine proſpect as any in the kingdom.

nel)

nel) much ſurpaſſes any thing of the kind we have either ſeen or heard of. Thoſe docile and uſeful animals are here accommodated with elegant dining and ſitting rooms, with comfortable apartments devoted to reſt and ſickneſs. The gardens, which are at ſome diſtance from the houſe, are extenſive, and laid out with great judgment; adjoining to which is a moſt magnificent tennis-court.

At a ſmall diſtance eaſtward from Goodwood is Halnaker, the manſion of the late counteſs of Derby, who was daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir William Morley, to which family this manſion and eſtate formerly belonged. They are now both the property of the Duke of Richmond. The houſe is going to decay.

Near Halnaker is the pleaſant village of Boxgrove, where a monaſtery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded by Robert de Haye in the reign of Henry I. for monks of the Benedictine order; but being an alien priory, it was diſſolved in the reign of Henry VI. The tithes of the pariſh (part of the endowment of the priory) belonged firſt to the Delaware family, then to the family of Arundel; afterwards the ancient family of Lumley enjoyed them, from whom they came to the Morley family, and were given for ever for the endowment of the poor vicarage, by the late pious and worthy counteſs of Derby. Part of the priory is now converted into the pariſh church.

Something more than four miles ſouth of Chicheſter is the church of Sidleſham; a ſtately edifice, in the tower of which is a ring of three bells; and not far from thence is Sidleſham mill, which for ſymmetry of parts, and juſtneſs of principle, is inferior to none in the kingdom. It has three water wheels, eight pair of millſtones, a fan for cleanſing the corn, and, it is ſaid, will completely grind a load of wheat in an hour. Adjoining cloſe to the mill is a very ſtrong and convenient quay for loading and unloading of veſſels.

Eight miles ſouth of Chicheſter is the pleaſant peninſula of Selſea, improperly called iſland. Bede derives the name of it from Seals—eia, ſignifying in the ancient Saxon, the iſland of Seals. The ſame author ſays, "it is ſurrounded on "all ſides by the ſea, except on the north-weſt, where there "is an entry into it of about a ſtone's throw (jactus fundæ) "over."

When

When Adelwach gave this iſland to Wilfred it contained eighty-ſeven families, which, reckoning ſix perſons to a family, amounted to upwards of five hundred ſouls. The church is a ſtately gothic ſtructure, ſituated on the north-eaſt end of the pariſh. By the munificence of the South Saxon kings, a monaſtery was founded here; the remains of which, and of the adjoining city, Camden ſays, "are vi-"ſible at low water, the ſea having encroached conſiderably "upon the land here." We are of the ſame opinion with this learned author; but it is very difficult to fix upon the exact ſpot where they ſtood, as about half a mile out at ſea, there are ſeveral places having either rocks, or the ruins of buildings under water. The beſt anchoring ground off the iſland is to this day called the Park; and the rocks between the iſland, and the ſhoals farther out, bear the name of the ſtreets; where, we have been told, a tombſtone, with an inſcription thereon, was ſome years ago picked up by the fiſhermen. The ſame author mentions Selſea as being famous for producing moſt excellent wheat, and the beſt cockles in England; to which we add, that the beſt prawns are caught here, the greateſt part of which are ſent to London by land carriage.

About five miles ſouth-weſt of Chicheſter, on the confines of Hampſhire, is Boſenham, or Boſham; where, it is ſaid, a daughter of Canute the great was buried; and where Harold, ſon of Earl Godwin (the moſt powerful ſubject that ever was in England) had a manſion of retirement. While he remained here, about the year 1056, he paid a viſit to William the baſtard, Duke of Normandy, (who afterwards was king of England) in order to obtain, if poſſible, from him, the releaſe of his brother Ulnoth, and his nephew Hacun; but the Norman, contrary to the laws of hoſpitality, detained Harold, and extorted from him a formal reſignation of his pretenſions to the throne of England in his own favour. And under the ſhadow of this fictitious title, at the death of Edward the Confeſſor, claimed the crown of England; and in the iſſue wreſted it from Harold, together with his life, at the battle of Haſtings.

We are informed from Teſta de Nevil (which was the inquiſition of lands made in king John's time) that the Conqueror "gave Boſenham to William Fitz-Aucher, and his "heirs, in fee-farm, paying out of it yearly into the exche-"quer forty pounds of ſilver, tried and weighed; and after-"wards William Marſhall held it as his inheritance."

The

The church of Boſham is a ſpacious, venerable, gothic edifice, built at the ſole expence of William Warlewaſt, biſhop of Exeter, about the year 1119, in the reign of Henry I. it was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, and endowed with many privileges, which it enjoyed till the general diſſolution, when it was made parochial. The ſtalls for the prebendaries are ſtill ſtanding, and over them are carvings of great antiquity. As to the legend of Boſham's great bell being taken from its place by a crow, and dropt in the deep, &c. and the giant's ſtaff, which they ſay is ſtill preſerved in the church, they favour too ſtrongly of monkiſh foolery to be ſeriouſly refuted.

We cannot conclude without mentioning Stanſtead, the ſeat of Mr. Barwell.

Stanſtead is in one of the moſt delightful ſituations in the kingdom; from the windows in the dining-room there is a compleat view of Portſmouth, the Iſle of Wight, the ſhips at Spithead, with an extenſive proſpect of the ſea. The gardens are very pleaſant, the walks in the park extremely rural, and the many viſtas in them, which terminate in ſome agreeable proſpect, ſo judiciouſly plann'd, that though art has conducted the whole proceſs, ſhe lies concealed, and only nature ſtrikes the eye. In ſhort, the various improvements that have been made, ſince it came into the hands of the preſent poſſeſſer, make it juſtly celebrated as one of the moſt elegant ſeats in this part of the kingdom.

CHICHESTER

IS DISTANT FROM

	Miles.		Miles.
Arundel	10	Littlehampton	14
Bognor	7	London	61
Brighton	30	Midhurſt	11
Guildford	32	Petworth	14
Havant	9	Portſmouth	18
Horſham	28	Southampton	30
Lewes	38	Worthing	20

The End.

Seagrave, Printer, Chicheſter.